

His royal highness prince Edward's baggage, is now in packages previous to his setting off for Dublin, to be installed one of the knights of the new order of St. Patrick.

*Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, February 14.*

"Two Dutch East-Indiamen arrived here the 4th instant, from Batavia: they have been seven months on their voyage from the Cape, on account of bad weather; their cargoes will be disposed of here by agreement between the merchants and the Dutch company at Amsterdam."

A letter from Flushing says, that the states of Zealand has come to a resolution, that notwithstanding there is to be a peace with England, yet they are determined to keep the men in the dock-yards at work in repairing their men of war, and the old ships are to be broke up, and new ones built in their room, that they may always have a fleet ready to put to sea at a short notice.

The departure of the marquis of Carmarthen is postponed till the new ministerial arrangement shall be formed. That nobleman is said to have declared, that he will act only under the auspices of men whose characters will add dignity to, not receive it from, their official situations.

The situation of this country at this moment is truly alarming; for not only the is without a minister, but there is at this instant no very great prospect of her getting one speedily; and here we feel one of the most fatal consequences of the peace; for it has left us without an enemy, it has left us, at the same time, without rulers: if we were at war in such a situation, we should inevitably be undone. It is the wish of a patriot, that, whenever a new ministry is arranged, it may be so strong, that the cabinet may be able to speak like Englishmen to foreign powers, in the fullest confidence that they will be supported firmly by parliament in all negotiations or measures that shall appear to be for the public good: but so jarring are the different parties, each of which is desirous to give a minister to the public, and so heterogeneous the mixture of principles and men who aspire to great employments in the state, that let the administration be formed whenever it may, it will not, because it cannot, be of long duration, as it probably will carry in its own bosom the seeds of dissolution. Such was the ministry that immediately followed the resignation of lord North, and which, having with difficulty kept together for a short space, soon crumbled to pieces, and was dissolved. While the cabinet of England remains in this unsteady state, it will be absolutely impossible for this country ever to make any connection with the continental powers, which may restore that balance, which the union between France, Spain, Holland, and America, has destroyed. Foreign courts will not treat with ministers who are not sure of holding their places from month to month: and thus a struggle for power at home, leaves us without allies abroad, nay, the work of peace cannot now be completed; for there are now no ministers to negotiate and conclude the different definitive treaties, of which the preliminaries have been already signed; and consequently the commercial interests of this country cannot be improved, as honest men would wish and expect. These are the blessed effects of our divisions at home!

Notwithstanding the various reports relative to new ministerial arrangements, the truth is, that none have been as yet concluded: lord Gower ceases to be spoken of as the person likely to be placed at the head of the treasury; and that office, by the last report, now lies between the duke of Portland, and Mr. W. Pitt: but this report seems to have very little foundation in truth; for while it names the duke as likely to succeed lord Shelburne in the treasury, it entirely excludes Mr. Fox from a share in the administration: now there is nothing more improbable, than that the duke of Portland would go into office without Mr. Fox, who quit- ted office because his grace was not seated at the head of the treasury bench; on the other hand it would appear rather bold in Mr. Pitt to accept such an office, after having been a member of that administration, which made the peace that the house of commons so severely censured.

Cool and deliberate judgment, and a talent for, and address in business, are qualities more essentially necessary in a minister of state, than brilliancy of imagination. In subordinate stations, men who enjoy the latter blessing, may contribute more to public benefit, than when the reins of government are entrusted to their own management; because, delighting in theories and speculations, often too refined to be reduced to practice, they will attempt to improve government to a degree of perfection of which it is not capable: but the emanations of their minds may enable less enterprising but more judicious men to select, from a mass of great and original ideas, such materials as may be modified into regulations of the most salutary and happy tendency. The bold and daring policy of the earl of Chatham, was agreeable to the genius of the day in which he lived; but such has been the revolution in public affairs within a few years, that the operations of deliberate judgment are more necessary to the state, than the achievements of genius, and the exploits of ambition.

Collectively and individually the English have ever been esteemed a generous people; and though we are in danger of losing the national character of generosity, the tribute of praise due to individual merit will be for ever secured, by the war with zeal with which all ranks of people are interested in behalf of the loyalists, whose misfortunes must the more pungently afflict them, since they will have to reflect, that where they looked for the rewards due to their fidelity, they met not only with ingratitude, but contempt and insult, to which they are palpably exposed; in being faintly recommended as objects of pity, to the very people whose enmity they had provoked by a steady perseverance in the paths of virtue and integrity, at the hazard of life, and the expence of all that renders life an object of value or desire.

March 6. The duke of Bridgewater, on Saturday last, waited upon the king as an independent peer, and offered his services to act as first lord of the treasury, without any emolument whatever, until his majesty should be able to stem the present torrent of faction: his majesty thanked his grace for his loyal offer, and said he would duly consider it.

All the ships that have cargoes for America, are ordered to wait till a final commercial settlement has taken place between this country and the United States.

NEW-YORK, May 3.

Letters received from London, dated the 14th of March intimates, that since lord Shelburne resigned the guidance of the helm, no minister had been appointed for fourteen days. The Duke of Devonshire was much talked of as viceroy of Ireland, and lord Loughborough for lord high chancellor; he will be the first North-Briton who has held the seals.

The following is an abstract of a bill for the provisional establishment and regulation of trade and intercourse between the subjects of Great-Britain and those of the United States of North-America.

It recites, that the provinces of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, in North-America, have lately been solemnly acknowledged, by his majesty, to be independent and sovereign states, by the description of the United States of America.

It therefore enacts, that all statutes heretofore made to regulate the trade between Great-Britain and America, or to prohibit any intercourse between the same, shall, so far as they prohibit the intercourse between Great-Britain and the territories now composing the said United States, wholly and absolutely be repealed.

It recites, that whilst the aforesaid provinces were annexed to Great Britain, the inhabitants of the said provinces enjoyed all rights, franchises, privileges and benefits of British subjects, as well in respect to the trade and commerce with Great-Britain as in other instances: and in consequence thereof their ships and vessels, being navigated as British ships and vessels are by law navigated, were admitted into the ports of Great-Britain, with all the privileges and advantages of British built ships.

That by the several laws now existing for regulation of the trade with foreign states, the subjects of the latter are, as aliens, liable to various commercial restrictions, as also to various duties and customs at the ports of Great-Britain, which hitherto have not been applicable to, or demandable from, the inhabitants of the said several provinces of America.

That it is highly expedient the intercourse between Great Britain and the said states should be established on the most enlarged principles of reciprocal benefit to both countries; but from the distance between Great-Britain and America, it must be a considerable time before any convention for establishing the trade and intercourse between Great-Britain and the said states of America, upon a permanent foundation, can be concluded.

Therefore, for the purpose of making a temporary regulation of commerce and intercourse between Great-Britain and America, and in order to evince the disposition of Great-Britain to be on terms of the most perfect amity with America, and in confidence of a like friendly disposition on the part of the said states towards Great-Britain, it further enacts, that after (a time to be named in the bill) the ships and vessels of the subjects of America, with the merchandise on board the same, shall be admitted into all the ports of Great Britain in the same manner as vessels of the subjects of other independent states; but the merchandise and goods on board such vessels, being of the produce of the said states, shall be liable to the same duties only, as the merchandise would be subject to if they were the property of British subjects, and imported in British built vessels.

It further enacts, That during the time aforesaid, the ships and vessels of the said United States, shall be admitted into the ports of his majesty's islands, colonies, or plantations in America, with any merchandise, produce of the territories of the aforesaid states, with liberty to export from the said plantations in America, to the territories of the said states, any merchandise whatsoever; and such merchandise, which shall be imported or exported from the said British islands in America, shall be liable to the same duties only, as the said merchandise would be subject to, if they were the property of British subjects.

It then enacts, that during the time herein before limited, there shall be the same drawbacks and bounties on merchandise exported from Great Britain into the territories of the said states of America, as are allowed in the case of exportation to the plantations, or colonies, now belonging to the crown of Great-Britain, in America.

And further enacts, That all ships and vessels belonging to any subjects of the United States, which shall have come into any port of Great-Britain since (a time to be specified), together with the merchandise on board the same, shall have the full benefit of this act.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday, from the island of Antigua, says, that the treaty of commerce between Great-Britain and America, of which the above are the provisional articles, had arrived at that port, and was to be proclaimed there the day he left it.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

We are informed that his excellency general Washington, and his excellency Sir Guy Carleton, appointed last Thursday for and interview between them at King-bridge.

A passenger on board the Greyhound cutters (mentioned in our last to have arrived here from Oitend) informs us, that no vessels would be cleared out from England to the United States until the 5th of April.

The ship Hibernia, from New-York, is the first vessel which has entered our port under English colours since the cessation of hostilities. At Gloucester-point, she saluted the Washington packet with eleven guns, which was returned by five; and on her appearance before the city, she gave a compliment of thirteen guns.

Wednesday last a small schooner arrived here in fifty-one days from Nantes.

His excellency the governor of Connecticut has by proclamation declared, that the restraints upon supplies of neat cattle, beef, and other provisions, passing into the British lines at New-York, are become unnecessary, and accordingly notifies the same to the inhabitants of that state.

ANNAPOLIS, May 15.

Samuel Hughes, Esq; is chosen a member of the legislature of this state, in the room of the honourable Charles Carroll, Barrister, Esq; deceased.

Thomas Johnson and James M. Henry, Esquires, appointed delegates to represent this state in congress, in the room of Edward Giles, Esq; deceased, and William Hemmley, Esq; resigned.

On Saturday the 3d instant, the most happy and glorious event of an honourable peace and acknowledgment of American independence, was celebrated at Annapolis, on Severn, by upwards of an hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, by ladies and gentlemen. The proclamation being read by the deputy sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, under Liberty pole, and a piece of cannon discharged; whole company repaired to a convenient house near where an extensive table was spread with every thing that could be desirable, to crown the happy day. After dinner, the following toasts were drank, with that joy and cheerfulness which became true Americans.

1. The honourable continental congress.
2. General Washington, the continental officers and army.
3. The Most Christian King, Queen and royal family.
4. The silken cord and golden chain, that unites America, France, and Spain.
5. The French officers and army in the American camp.
6. The French navy.
7. The honourable plenipotentiaries of France in America.
8. The Chevalier de la Luzerne.
9. Governor Paca and his honourable council.
10. The general assembly of the state of Maryland.
11. A perpetual remembrance to the worthies who fell in America's defence.
12. The true patriots and whigs of America, who never deviated from the path of liberty.
13. May American trade and commerce ever be protected, and arts and sciences never be neglected.

At each of the above toasts was discharged an eight pounder, at five minutes interval. The day being finished without the least accident, at night the company departed to their respective homes with the great cheerfulness.

Sentry-Box, May 2, 1783.

I HAVE lately heard much conversation respecting what ought to be done, on the final conclusion of the present peace. Those men who have, in any degree suffered by the late tender law, are violent in opinion with respect to making good the depreciation, which old debts have been paid off in continental bills or credit. Those who have run in debt for tobacco during the war, are for paying off such tobacco debts in money, at the current price of tobacco, when those debts were contracted. In short, every man seems to wish for a reformation of past errors, so as to suit his interest: but very few indeed, say a word in favour of our poor soldiers, who have been cheated of our depreciation certificates, because necessity compelled us to part with them at any price the speculators were pleased to give us; and I have not heard a word said with respect to making good the depreciation on the salaries of the civil officers, or the claims of any other public creditors, who have heretofore received depreciated bills of credit in discharge of such claims. For my part I cannot foresee, that it is possible to pass a law that will do general justice to every individual, and I can not agree to do partial justice in favour of a few. However, should any attempt be made during the present or any future session of assembly, I would recommend the following mode for consideration.

Let the state, in the first instance, make good the depreciation to every public creditor, who hath received his bills of credit at par with specie for specie debts, and then have a law passed to compel every individual to make restitution in the same manner, not only to the state, but to every citizen concerned; let this law go farther, and abolish all contracts of every denomination whatever, where one or all the parties, had in view to outwit each other (a polite term for cheating, too much practised of late) except to oblige the debtor to pay to the creditor, the real value of the article contracted for at the time of entering into the contract. For instance; if a seller of goods during the war, had sold a yard of broad cloth for five pounds specie or credit; and because his debtor could not pay the money in a short time, hath taken a bond payable in tobacco at fifteen shillings per hundred (and I have heard that there are many instances of this sort), let it never be said, that under the laws of our land, this same seller of goods shall receive, ten, fifteen, or twenty pounds per yard for his cloth with interest thereon. He had a large profit on the cloth in the first instance; if he chose to sell on credit, it was at his own risk, and if he gets paid at last, the original sum for which he sold, with interest for the time he has been out of his money, it is all that he ought to expect, and as much as any honest fair dealer can require: but this doctrine will never go down with the blood-suckers of the present day, and it is not to such, that I make this address. If upon due consideration, it should be found impracticable to pass a law that will do general justice; let all money transactions, during the war, be buried in oblivion (I mean, with respect to payments that have been made under the laws of our land) and let us in future shew the world that we lack not the will to do justice; that what is past, we were compelled to by the fortune of war, and the arts of our enemies, who built the greatest hopes on the bankruptcy of our public credit, in which they had nearly succeeded. A few particular cases may require particular redress. Let this be granted on full proof of the iniquity, and a regular application to the legislature. We now have happiness in our power. If we do not long enjoy the blessing, the fault is in ourselves. I have nothing in view but the welfare and prosperity of my country, and though I have suffered in proportion to my circumstances, as much as most men during the war, I never have deserted my post, nor never will while I have the honour to be

A MARYLAND SENTRY.

TO a people whose

When Great-Britain and wicked attempts to the noble spirit of liberty America, with the mee against the wickedness of to every sentiment of justice, oblatenly America then, nobly an- adorning the fortitude of claimed, "We WILL with admiration mingle failed approbation.

Determined in her r the storm and complica- wars purchased at the and even at the risk of contained her liberty, the- veral joy has diffused it- clamation of gratitude other every free-born s- on high; the glorious c- the coast of heaven.

When an address is- born tree—to American- nobly routed into virtu- of slavery—to men who- are expanded with the- and justice—to men w- have been unparalleled- a conduct of many ye- without diminuti n, t- fangs of liberty to the- ay, is made a such m- under the chains of slav- of their becoming the- fixed and oppressed? feelings, and exciting i- would be wickedness i- against the solemn dec- people.

We have lately beh- infant struggles in the- tended to your solemn- kind—to your appeals- pes, to the Almighty- clin, and admits the- fies—We admitted yo- titude.

To that wisdom, ju- basied you to free-dom- peal. Freedom is the-

Our object state of- degrading to human r- can: We shall not, be talk of wounding- ten. In the language- inexorable throne of- dies you: Liberty- Great Creator, princ- of common sense, all- dubitable right to lib- rica solemnly declar- tions: "The truth- ated equal; they are- cert in unalienable r- and the pursuit of ha- ments—nay, it wou- of America at this- flood in need of argu- It would be to supp- alted principles the l-

Though our bod- our souls are simi- in colour, we conce- in rights. Reason in- nity revolts at the i- Let America ceas- partial freedom- their chains; flaver- this land; the appe- lation of all others- fill an existence- abandoned Britons- let them make the- who have bled—w- by a sacrifice of the- due the advocates-

Pride, insolence- false policy, have- shall pride, intolen- of maxims of fals- inconsistent with- forbid it William- ciple which has le- forbid it. Has th- object state—that- fluences of reitig- eluded from every- ture hap'y! Reve- thought! Why th- any municipal law- try; friends of l- chains lend an e- strate the afflic- human species. It not—it is our-

ALL per- the sta- Charles cou- requested to- identified, far forth as SAMUEL